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ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

ANTIDOTE TO POISON OAK.

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I came to California in 1874, and located in San Jose. In the following spring, excursions in the country of parties and families were frequent; I then saw for the first time cases of poisoning by *rhus tox.*, which grows abundantly in that vicinity. I was not called upon to treat a case during the year that I lived there, but was told that doctors could do nothing to benefit such cases. The custom was to apply a carbonate of soda solution which would give some relief, provided it was frequently or constantly applied.

I went to San Francisco in the autumn of 1875, and often heard of cases of *rhus* poisoning. *Grindelia robusta* was at that time being advertised by druggists, and thinking that I might have occasion to use it, I enquired of a prominent druggist (who had on his counter circulars advertising it as a cure for poison oak) as to its efficacy. He replied that it did not give satisfaction. He also stated that there was no specific for poison oak. Shortly after the conversation, I

was reading in "Hale's New Remedies" the provings of cypripedium, and found the following statement:

"It has not been known heretofore that cypripedium had any specific action on the skin, but a communication from Professor H. H. Babcock, a scientific botanist of Chicago, would seem to show that its effects are often mistaken for rhus poisoning.

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I have attended Professor Babcock several times for what was supposed to be rhus poisoning; the symptoms are identical with those of rhus. He says in his letter to *The Pharmacist*, "Working botanists have so often been poisoned by rhus toxicodendron that many of them have come to regard it as their special bane. In five seasons, commencing with 1868, I was particularly careful not to touch this poisonous plant, not to pluck a specimen growing in its immediate vicinity, not to receive from the hands of another person a freshly-gathered plant, for fear it might have come in contact with rhus. In spite of these precautions in the latter part of May or the first of June in each year, I was poisoned so severely as to be confined to my room for several days. In June 1872, after gathering many specimens of cypripedium spectabile, I observed that my hands were stained with the purplish secretion of the glandular hairs with which its stem and leaves are densely clothed, and shortly after experienced a peculiar irritation about my eyes. The next day my whole face presented the appearance of a severe case of rhus. In reviewing my notes of the previous years, I found in each season the poisoning had appeared on the day after I had collected cypripedium spectabile or *C. pubescens*. In 1873 and 1874 I collected more extensively than ever before, but suspecting that my previous sufferings had been caused by these two specimens of cypripedium rather than the rhus, took no unusual pains to avoid the latter, but refrained from touching either of the former with the bare hand. The result was what I expected, for I escaped entirely the poisoning that I had begun to regard as inevitable, and am now convinced that upon myself, at least, cypripedium spectabile and *C. pubescens* are capable of producing effects similar to those caused by rhus toxicodendron."

After reading the above, it occurred to me that this drug ought from its similarity to rhus to be an antidote to the poison of that drug; and I determined to try it on the first opportunity. This opportunity presented itself in the summer of 1877. Miss L—— had a mild attack of rhus poisoning, and I gave her drop doses of the first decimal dilution in water every hour for a few hours; finding no change in the symptoms, I gave one drop of the tincture in water every hour, and after four or five doses the itching and burning entirely disappeared.

The next case was that of a young Italian, by name, Pattenghi; a marble cutter in San Francisco. I saw him on a Thursday, about five o'clock P. M.; he had been in the cemetery, in the vicinity of poison oak. He was bolstered up in a rocking chair with pillows; he had a bandage over his eyes, one of which was nearly closed, and the other entirely closed. One blister on his chin was about two inches long and fully an inch wide. His face, neck, hands and wrists were covered with blisters. I put a half dram of cypripedium tincture into a teacup half full of water, directed him to take a teaspoonful of the solution every hour until relieved. I went the next day, found that he had enjoyed a fair nights rest; the vesicles were almost dry, the cuticle shriveled up, leaving a reddened base, with scarcely any soreness or irritability.

The next case was a boy about twelve years of age, the son of Mrs. Casebolt living in the Western Addition of San Francisco, neighbors to my former patient. A sister of this patient came to my house at about 6:30 P. M. while I was eating dinner. I put up a half dram vial full of the tincture of cypripedium, told the girl to put one-half of it into a teacup half full of water, and give a teaspoonful every hour till patient was relieved. I went the next day about three o'clock. I saw a boy sitting on the front steps of Mrs. Casebolt's house. Upon inquiry, the boy informed me that there was no one at home but himself. I asked him how the poison oak patient was? He said he was the one. I then observed a little puffness around the eyes. I asked him if he was better? He replied that he was almost well; that one eye had been entirely closed and the other one

almost closed. I then looked at his wrists and neck and found the remains of a bad case but not so bad as the previous one. A few days after this I called at the house to ask Mrs. Casebolt if I could use her name as a reference as I was intending to make a report of the remedy; she readily gave her consent. I found that she had prepared and administered the remedy according to directions. She said she gave the first dose at seven o'clock, another at eight o'clock, and the third dose at nine o'clock; and that a few minutes after the third dose, the itching and burning subsided, and soon the swelling began to diminish.

In 1881 I purchased a ranch in Sonoma county having ten acres of wild woods in a body, with poison oak growing in every part of the woods. There were mineral springs, pleasant walks, and streams of water, and I concluded to make a summer resort of it. I had guests from San Francisco and different sections of the country. Contrary to my expectations, I went into the practice of medicine around the country, and if I ever had an opportunity to make a specialty of anything, it was poison oak during the five years I was on the ranch. I doctored in Santa Rosa, Windsor, Healdsburg, Fulton, Forestville, going from five to eighteen miles in different directions, including the Coast Range on the west; and poison oak was growing everywhere. I had one case where a woman's jaws were set as firmly as in lock-jaw, but her teeth were open about half an inch. The case had been going on about three days when I was called. The one drop doses failed, so I gave her five drops for a dose every two hours; and the next day found the case somewhat better, but it was about a week before the case was fully recovered. Miss W—, living in Mendocino county, on a sheep ranch, had not been free from the effects of poison oak for six months. Drop doses every hour during the day for three days, cured the case.

The worse cases I found as a rule were among men who were clearing land and burning brush containing poison oak. Inhaling the smoke for one thing and the relaxed condition of the pores of the skin while in a state of perspiration, facilitated the absorption of the poison into the general circulation. In such cases I insisted upon the avoidance of all stim-

ulants, and all exercise that would be likely to produce perspiration; and when these rules were followed the disease soon yielded to the treatment.

To a few of the guests at my house who had previously been poisoned by rhus, I gave six or eight drops daily of the tincture of cypridium, and they wandered in the woods to their hearts content with perfect impunity; so it is, to a certain extent, a prophylactic of rhus poisoning; but not permanently so; for in many patients (chiefly among farmers who were burning brush,) the disease would return on exposure to poison oak.

There were several cases that had been running a number of days where they had used external applications, and two cases where no external treatment had been given, that would not yield promptly to drop doses of the tincture. In such cases I gave five drop doses every hour till three doses had been given, then every two hours until relieved; which was generally in from three to six hours.

I procured the tincture from Boericke & Schreck, San Francisco. It may also be used externally.

MINERAL SPRING WATERS.

By WM. E. LEONARD, A. B., M. D., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

This is a neglected corner of the *Materia Medica*. The waters of which we know something are extremely difficult to classify, unless we accept the general terms of alkaline, or alkaline-saline, calcic., sulphur, iron, earthy, etc., names applied to the most striking constituents of the waters. These terms, though long accepted, tell but little of the therapeutic uses of the waters, nor are our provings at all satisfactory. Most mineral waters contain in general the salts that are constituents of the human body, being various combinations of the alkaline elements, soda, potash, magnesium, etc., with lime, sulphur, iron and silicon. Frequently carbonic acid and other gases found also in the animal economy give character to the waters.

It is a noticeable fact that several of the analyses show from one to six of the Schuessler salts in quite appreciable

quantities. But from neither this fact nor any study of the chemistry of the waters can deductions of any real value be drawn. By thorough provings alone can we determine their place in therapeutics.

Of the spas and baths of Europe we have eighteen fragmentary provings, and of the 600, or more, better known American mineral waters, just one has any provings whatever. All observers agree that the continued daily use of any of these waters result in each instance in a flushing of the alimentary canal and uroportic system, and, therefore, considerable, and quite prompt, molecular change, no matter what the disease in hand. How much subjective evidence of these merely mechanical changes enter into our provings, it is difficult to determine.

Add to this fact the difference in the analyses of the same waters by different observers, or by the same analyst at different seasons or in different years, and the reliability of any provings is still more in question.

Among the partial provings of German and Austrian waters (13 in all) these are noteworthy, viz :

1. *Adelheidsquelle*, at Heilbrunn, Germany, has been used for centuries for goitre, enlarged glands, and scrofulous troubles.

2. *Carlsbad*, the well-advertised "Sprudel" waters and salts, now largely sold in this country, are found in Allen, the chief authority, being a monograph by Dr. G. Poyer, (1853) containing many interesting symptoms, but no corroborations.

3. *Wiesbaden*, contains an excess of the chloride of sodium, and shows a great similarity to *Natr. muriaticum*, in the throat, urinary and uterine effects, etc.

4. *Voslaie* contains chiefly the carbonate of lime.

5. *Teplitz* shows more tearing (rheumatic) pains all through the provings.

6. *Hall* is remarkable for its iodides and bromides and has long been found especially efficacious in goitre.

Of the French waters, three of which present provings, *vichy* is noted for its free acids (sulphuric, carbonic, phosphoric and hydrochloric) and is mildly stimulative of the whole digestive tract. It is of some value for its mechanical

effects in inflammations of the bladder, where it acts to reduce the irritating quality of the urine.

The only Russian waters proven are those of *Narzan* in the Caucasus, which are found to greatly excite the activity of the kidneys and cause a penetrating ammoniacal odor of the urine.

The only English waters proven are *Aqua Petra*, or those of *Chase* and *Brittingham*; their effects are to increase the mucous secretions of the body by apparent irritation of the mucous membranes.

The only proven American waters are those of *Gettysburg*, Penna. Their principal ingredients are sodium sulphate (0.308), magnesium sulphate (0.847), calcium carbonate (0.627), and silicic acid (0.254). Their chief uses are clinical, but well corroborated, viz: caries about the joints, especially the vertebra and hip-joints, pains worse in changes of the weather, in which uses they are said to be more active than *Silicea*, *Calcareo*, etc.

In his recent work, "American Resorts and Climates," Dr. B. W. James (page 127) estimates that there are about 3,000 localities in the United States known to possess mineral springs, and of these over 600 have developed into health resorts. Certainly the field of investigation into the therapeutics of these waters is ample enough for any ambitious observer. Quoting from his work and the reference hand book of Medical Sciences, I will enumerate a few only of the most noted and most promising, arranging them geographically rather than under any chemical classification, since climate and surroundings have much to do with the success of their therapeutic use.

Maine. The *Poland* springs, near Portland, are noted for the purity of the water, and very useful in chronic, stomach, kidney, and bladder troubles.

Vermont. The Sheldon and Welden springs in Franklin County, are mainly alkaline.

New York. The waters of this state, the most famous are those of *Saratoga* and *Ballston Spa* which are saline and useful in scrofula, syphilis, chronic gout, hepatic disorders, etc., and Sharon Springs, which are ferruginous, and therefore adapted to anemia and chlorosis. *Oak Orchard springs* in

Orleans county, contains free sulphuric acid, and relieves hemorrhage and chronic ulcers.

Virginia and West Virginia. These States abound in noted sulphur springs, the *yellow, white, red,* and *salt sulphur* waters being famous. In these the active principal is the sulphuret of hydrogen, and they are found to be most efficacious in correcting the effects of chronic poisoning, chronic enlargement of liver, catarrhal affections and skin diseases.

The Irondale Springs in Preston county, W. V., are especially noteworthy as containing a very large percentage of the sulphate of lime, and manganese.

Michigan affords a variety of waters.

The St. Louis Spring, Gratist county, (Wah-Wah Sum being its aboriginal name) is a magnesium water. *The Michigan Congress Spring* at Lansing is saline, while the *Alpena Well* is exceedingly rich in sulphuretted hydrogen.

Indiana. The waters here are chiefly sulphur, viz: *French Sicle of West Baden* in Flange county, *Indian Springs* in Marten county, and *Lafayette Well*, Tippecanoe county. The *Lodi Artesian Well*, near Indianapolis, while mainly sulphur, affords some iodine.

Missouri. *The Climax Springs*, in Camden county, are remarkable as containing the greatest proportion of the iodides and bromides of potassium and magnesium of any waters at present known in Europe or America.

Arkansas. *The Hot Springs*, in Garland county, are famous examples of thermal springs. Their temperature ranging from 85° F. upwards and their virtues being best known in chronic rheumatism, gout, syphilis, paralysis, and obstinate skin diseases.

Colorado and the Southwest abound in thermal springs, used for the same affections as the better known *Hot Springs* of Arkansas, viz: *Idaho and Middle Park Hot Springs*, Colorado, *Las Vegas Hot Springs*, New Mexico, and *Salt Lake Hot Springs*, Utah, etc.

The Northwest. This region has many waters of which little is yet known. The springs of Yellowstone Park number thousands, being mostly calcic and silicious, and of very high temperature. *Medical Lake*, Wash., has a large proportion of silicate of soda.

California. Among its numerous springs are noteworthy the *Uriah Vichy*, in Mendocino county, which is very similar to the Vichy of France, alkaline, and indicated in various forms of indigestion, and *Vichy* at Almaden, 60 miles south of San Francisco, possessing much the same virtues.

Our own Northwest is not famed for mineral waters, but its resources are not as yet all unfolded.

This list needs no extension, since sufficient has been enumerated to disclose to you what there is yet to be learned of therapeutics of *mineral waters*.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO ERECT A HIGHER STANDARD OF MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE IN THIS AGE?

By S. S. GUY, M. D., SAN FRANCISCO.

VII.

It appears tolerably clear in the light of the foregoing that man was projected upon this earth by a power far above and greatly superior to himself, and that this projection involved a deep laid plan, which seems to have been conceived in infinite wisdom, and executed under the eye of omniscience with the power of omnipotence. This being conceded takes away all power on the part of man to carp at, or to inquire dissentiently into the reason or wisdom of the proceeding. He may, however, inquire into and deeply investigate the process carried on and worked out in this stupendous plan. In fact it seems to have been designed by the Creator that this should be the principal intellectual employment of man while on the earth, and probably in the hereafter. The mysteries he finds in the problems everywhere presented to his mind gives strong corroboration of this, and also presents another proof that *antagonism* was necessary in the intellectual as well as the moral plan, in order to develop the mind to its highest possibilities.

In this we have tried to lay a foundation for another step in advance, but how shall we proceed to develop it?

In attempting this step we may be obliged to override or perhaps ignore some of the cherished prejudices and precon-

ceptions of our respected fellow-man. In doing so, however, we shall not condemn our fellows neither set down ought in malice, nor vaunt ourselves by the assumption of superior knowledge or ability in unravelling difficult problems, but will give our best thought in due humility of spirit.

In preceding pages we have endeavored to familiarize the minds of our readers with the idea of personal and imminent relations with our creator; that these relations are inherent and constitute an elemental factor in our being, and that in no possible way can we shake off the responsibilities therewith connected. We have also endeavored to show that all that gives life and animation to our bodies and all that gives evidence of life within us is spirit, or of a spiritual quality. That when this spiritual principle moves by way of animation the body moves, that when the animating principle rests the body rests; that in other words the body is but an ultimated machine and ought to, and must, under proper training, obey every behest of the will or executive power which was created and set for its guidance and control. Also, that the rational faculty in the understanding was superadded in order that it might, by its operation, always serve as eyes to the will, and by and with the consensus of all the other faculties so fill it with wisdom and so incite its love for conjunction with that faculty that it should never go astray.

As we are not permitted to put in question the wisdom of all the processes and reational conditions established in the creative work, we are forced to take things as we find them and account as best we may for the various situations.

We have thus endeavored to posit man, so far as we are able under our restricted conditions, in what seems to us his true relations to the other creations, all of which lead up to him as the head and climax of all.

Let us again for a moment refer to 'the triune nature of man and see if we can discover or develope even in a slight degree, the rationale of its operation.

We have said that the *anima* was the highest or supreme principle, and in a finite sense, the power that possessed the possibilities to govern and control all else in man below it. That the *mens* was the principle attached to, or inherent in the *anima* which gave it, as an instrument, the ability to

manifest itself in all its powers and possibilities within the intentions of its scope and being,

It may now appear plain that if man had been created with the above named principles, constituting him only a dual being, and apparently with no discordant elements, he would of necessity, have remained and continued in his pristine purity, and conditioned, without interruption, to eternal advancement in progressional order and harmony to the fulfilment of the intentions of his creation.

But for—to us—some inscrutable reason, unless we might admit as reasons, perhaps still hypothetical, some of the hints heretofore suggested upon the point, the creator decided to insert this dual man into, or—to us—in some mysterious way attach him to an already prepared animal body, which was already possessed of an animating principle, or soul, which carried with it possibilities of an independent inherent ability to govern and control itself in its intended life on the plan of its own natural activities when not subjected to the control of a higher power or personality. This ability or *animus* seems to have contained a faculty or power on its plane analagous to the will of man on the human plane.

In the light then of these propositions and reasonings therefrom, a reason may be readily discovered why so terrible a conflict ensued after the conjunction of the human with the animal soul was consummated.

Take all the facts known in the history of man, from the earliest time down to and including the known conditions and situations in which we find him in the present, and we fully believe we are warranted in the conclusions above reached.

The question of questions now arises. How was this dual man inserted into the beast or animal, or so conjoined to it as to be able to commence the work of subjugation and control, and finally to bring about its complete lifting up and absorption into the human, and yet enable the human to come out of the conflict with sufficient virtue and moral power left to base the possibility of final regeneration and restoration, not only to his pristine or dual condition, but to reap also the rich results of the conflicts with and overcoming of the animal, so that as a finality the creation might be completed by the production in man of a *perfected trinity*.

It is said that "God breathed into man the breath of life (or lives) and he became a living soul." Did this mean simply the dual man, or should it be understood as including the possibilities of his ultimated trinity? We shall leave this question to be answered as best it may by what appears in the sequel, or also, by what may be brought forth by discussions in the theological world of acumen and wisdom.

All of the possibilities in man, from first to last, evidently came from the power imparted by that inbreathing from the Creator.

It is an elemental and inherent doctrine of the Christian religion that the original inbreathing of creative power was not sufficient in itself to carry man triumphantly through the conflict set for him, and that a supplemental step was necessary in order to assure the result.

But it has been and is a *questio vexata* whether a single supplemental step only was necessary to this result, or whether several successive steps have been and others still are necessary to this end.

Be that as it may the Christian world hold the doctrine of the single and radical supplementary step. On the part of what I shall call the old Christian world this doctrine includes as its chief elements the ideas of vicarious atonement and implicit faith in its efficiency; while the new Christian world leave out the vicarious element and insist that the efficiency consists in the fact that the man-God, or the Christ, by all He experienced in His connection with the assumption of the humanity, made it alone possible for man to become at one with God by a process of regeneration resulting from the work thus done and completed, and secondarily from his own willing co-operation in the work. This latter seems based upon much the more rational ground, and as a basis for our ultimate conclusions we shall incline to its adoption.

Before, however, we enter upon the final reasonings that lead to our ultimate conclusions, we desire to discuss for a little the scientific aspects of our physical bodies in relation to the man that occupies them.

We find that the physical body consists chiefly of the elements, carbon nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen, with some important mineral bases in considerable quantity, and others

in minuter portions, and some other more refined elements more difficult to classify.

These elements appear in the form of bones, cartilages, muscles, tendons, various fasciæ and sheathings, arteries, veins and viscera, with the wonderful culminating structures, the complex brain and nervous system.

Each of these departments or organisms is complete and perfect in itself, and yet no one of them can normally perform its functions without the co-operation of all the others.

The complexities of these inter-relations seem almost limitless, and well-nigh confound thought in its very incipient effort for their unravelment. Indeed the analysis of the functions of each separate organism, has taxed the most lofty intellects to their utmost, and still there probably remains to be learned about them more than has been already acquired. Nevertheless, so much has been learned and developed concerning them that it seems warrantable to make an effort—however feeble—to try to connect them in some way, with the central principle which impels, presides over, and, as long as their true relations can be normally maintained, controls them.

From the consensus of the best scientific investigations made in this direction up to the present, it is permitted to assume that the brain and its extensions—the nervous system—holds the highest rank in this congeries of organisms and hence must receive the first touch of the animating principle, and through it as an intermediary the *anima* or spirit can alone reach and act upon all other parts of the physical body.

How then shall we posit the *anima* for its work? Does it take the form of the physical body and occupy every atom of its structure and grow and develop with it *pari passu*, or shall we consider it in some sense a completed entity before it enters upon its work of procreating or constructing the physical body as a future temporary habitation? And shall we account for its apparently gradual development in the fact that it can only show forth its mental and moral powers in the external in proportion to the development of the physique through which it must manifest?

So far as practical ends are concerned it makes little difference as to which of these questions you answer yea.

It is an undoubted fact that the *anima* is present as a living entity, equipped with all of the powers requisite for its work. The *mens* is, of course, the chief coinciding instrument or power through which its work is performed.

While thus isolating the *anima*, let it not be understood for a moment that we do not fully recognize and accept the fact that *all* of the apparently inhering power in the spirit of man comes primarily from the great source of all creative ability. Having said this we shall not be misunderstood when we pose the *anima* as the center of creating force in man. Having thus fixed the finited creative force in man so far as relates to his species, let us see if we can in any way trace its operations in the bringing forth and development of his physical body.

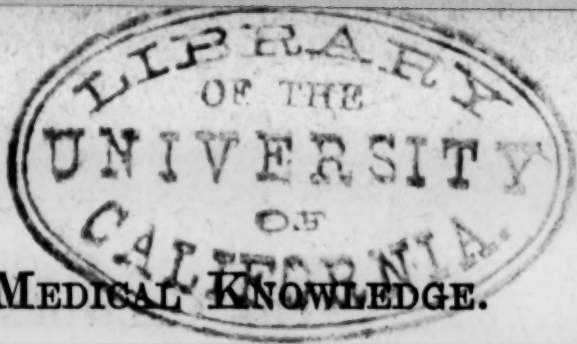
To this end we must begin with the primary processes of evolution and trace them upward and outward as the development goes on.

In the first act wherein man shows his procreative power he gives forth proof that the brain and its projections stand as the center or place of the highest, for the seminal principle and the fluid or plasma which contains it is distilled from the very central essences of his being. That this is so is made evident from the centralizing intensity of the orgasm which attends its ejaculation into the receptacle which is to afford the physical depository or matrix wherein the vital principle is to be developed to fruition.

But we need not argue upon this point for it is generally agreed that the seminal principle is the quintessence of man's physical being, and that it proceeds from the inmost chambers of the soul or spiritual part.

The masculine and feminine being but counterparts of each other, in this process they must be counted as one, or at least, as acting reciprocally and to one common end. This principle is carried out in all the reproductions of nature, a fact so well established and so commonly known that it needs no further elucidation here.

This incipient process being of the positive human spirit, and being acted upon reciprocally by the negative or receptive feminine principle, sets up the primary processes of the evolution which through sequential steps leads up to the



ultimate production of a human being containing and retaining all of the possibilities of the two principles operative in its production.

The movement herein perceived set up proof *prima facie*, in the direction of the contemplation of the original absolute unity of the sexes, and projects itself into the further contemplation of the probability of an ultimate unitization of the same under certain conditions to be worked out in the process of regeneration of the race. But this is an arcana which cannot be further elaborated here.

During the embryotic stage or period of gestation it is clearly apparent that the incipient being has no necessity for an independent *anima* or spirit, for it is as yet directly connected with the parental stem, and wholly receives its life and means of development through it, and its maternal relations—so far as we know—control it altogether. Nevertheless it may be admitted that in all probability the masculine principle, in the seed and throughout its fructification and development, plays no unimportant point in the process. Indeed, if the principal of real unity in the sexes be allowed it must be so.

The incipient projection of a being is not a completed creation, for the process goes on, not merely through the gestative period, but continually up to the end of the earthly life. During the gestative process—as stated above—it clearly appears to be under the actual control of the joint parentage, modified by such inter-relations as actually exist.

The period of parturition has now arrived and the embryotic being is projected into a state of measurably independent existence. But yet for a period it must remain under the care and more or less complete supervision of the parent. At length it reaches a stage when it asserts personality and assumes the prerogative of self-control, and moves out into the world as a fully developed and responsible being.

OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY

DEPARTMENT CONDUCTED BY H. C. FRENCH, M. D.

IMPORTANCE OF OCULAR DIAGNOSIS.

In no department of medicine is an accurate and positive diagnosis more important, than in dealing with diseases of the eye; and a few familiar examples from every day experience will illustrate beyond question, the truthfulness of our proposition. A patient comes to the doctor with what has all the appearances of a purulent ophthalmia: the thick purulent discharge, and universal redness and chemosis of the entire ocular conjunctiva. If a child, it may be difficult to obtain a clear view of the depths of the retro-tarsal fold, on account of restiveness, and, so, trusting to external appearances, and the general symptoms, the indicated remedies are given assiduously and continuously till both patient and attendant become weary of the fruitless effort to relieve, when in desperation the diagnosis is questioned, and if necessary, an anæsthetic administered, the better to facilitate a thorough inspection, when, lo! the *causus morbi* is discovered in a small foreign body hidden away in the *fornix conjunctivae*, and but for this discovery, the case would have drifted on indefinitely, until the alien was cast out by the suppurative process, the eye destroyed, or the patient drifted into the hands of a more careful or competent diagnostician, who would thus win cheap renown at the expense of his careless neighbor. Next comes an unhappy victim of a positive diagnosis of severe conjunctivitis. Beneath the engorged conjunctival vessels is plainly seen the pinkish hue of the deeper ciliary congestion, which has escaped the knowledge or notice of our random prescriber, and a slight superficial abrasion of the corneal epithelium has been likewise overlooked. The result is astringents have been administered for the conjunctivitis, with the inevitable result of aggravating the case; increasing the pain and photophobia by its irritating effect upon the exposed corneal nerves.

In conjunctivitis no mydriatic is called for while astringents often are, and thus a most important remedial agent is neglected and a wrong one used on account of an erroneous diagnosis. Random treatment of eyes may sometimes bring them ashore in safety, but much oftener leads to serious if not incurable complications. The terrible result of a failure promptly to recognize glaucoma, is too familiar to every well informed physician, to need comment. A want of care frequently leads to the treatment of iritis as a simple superficial trouble, with the result of needless and protracted pain, and often the formation of bands of adhesion between the iris and the anterior capsule of the lens, (*posterior synechia*), a trouble entirely preventable by the recognition and use of the appropriate remedy, atropia, and one which neglected, will result in the establishment of a powerful predisposing cause of recurrent iritis. In dealing with eyes, you *must* "be sure your right," before you are justified in taking any forward step.

F.

Colleges, Hospitals and Societies.

The American Institute of Homœopathy held its forty-first annual session, at Minnetonka Beach, Minn., June 24, 1889, with Seldon H. Talcott, M. D., of New York, as President.

It was a most successful meeting, not only on account of the number and scientific value of papers read, with the ensuing interesting discussion on them, but also in the unusually large attendance, and the large number—over one hundred and thirty—new members that were elected. Then the hotel chosen was a fine one, with ample accommodations for the various meetings, and excellent, thoughtful care for the comfort and enjoyment of all the guests. The weather, again, was all that could be desired, making the excursions that had been provided by our Minneapolis and St. Paul brethren most enjoyable. Altogether it was a perfect success in every way, and great credit is due the Committee on Local Arrangements, and indeed, all of our physicians of the

twin cities; they know how to play the host to perfection. Nothing was left undone that could add in the least to the pleasure and profit of their visiting guests. What with drives through their beautiful streets lined with costly residences and massive business blocks, sails on the lake, excursions to Minnehaha, etc., the temptations were great enough to neglect the weightier matters of the meeting.

Dr. Talcott makes a good presiding officer, and Vice President Kinne, of Patterson, N. J., who was in the chair part of the time, is even better. Both are excellent parliamentarians, and their decisions were characterized by readiness and absolute fairness.

Comparatively few Eastern members were present. Boston was ably represented by Talbot; New York by Dowling, Dillon, O'Connor, the *North American* staff and the ever reliable T. Franklin Smith; Philadelphia by Dudley, the scribe of the Institute, C. M. Thomas, a host in himself and the energetic Bartlett; the South by Dake, Clifford, the new proprietor of the *Southern Journal of Homœopathy*, and the scholarly Schley. The West was, of course, in its glory. Chicago sent its Ludlam, Hoyne, Laning, Pratt, Hale, Vilas, and the veteran Smith, and lots of others; St. Louis its Parson and Comstock. The Northwest turned out in force, they were all there—off and on. The editors were there in full force—the business managers of the different journals as well, doing a little missionary work for the cause, as represented by themselves. Prominent of the big journals was Gatchell, fearless, earnest, impressive and, whenever he talked, always to the point; Cowperthwaite, the latest accession to the editorial brotherhood, whose delight, when acting as chairman of the Gynæcological Bureau, was to arbitrarily cut short everyone who dared to exceed his allotted five minutes by so much as a second; Clifford, of Texas, who never failed to impress on all that his state had the finest schools and colleges in the world; H. C. Allen, of the *Advance*, the indefatigable reminder of our obligations to the railroads, who smoothed all our difficulties with these monopolies by countersigning his name on tickets from morning till night; and last, but by no means least, Bartlett, of the *Hahnemannian*, who has more good literary schemes than any one else in the Insti-

tute excepting, perhaps, the CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH man. Then there are our dudes, Butler, Eastman and Hoag, who furnish all the style and are jolly good fellows besides. It was really quite a representative meeting—a sufficient number of the seniors to lend dignity and power without overawing the younger members—lots of professors from all parts, specialists of all kinds, and some really genuine Hahnemannians, who had cold chills run down their backs at Hale's mongrelism or Crawford's vigorous defence of the absolute monopoly of bryonia over pneumonia. This last was too much for good, quiet Martin, of Pittsburg, who believes in fitting a remedy to the patient and not to the disease, and, so, *he* solemnly protested against such sweeping assertion of Crawford that a Homœopath had failed in his duty if he neglected to give bryonia for every case of pneumonia. That paper of Crawford's on the treatment of pneumonia was very interesting all the same, and quite instructive and eminently practical.

The Psychological bureau presented a series of papers on agents for the creation and development of will power. After the reading of several of the papers, three, we believe, with about half a dozen left unread save by title, the members could not contain themselves any longer and the discussion was opened by Dr. A. S. Couch, a genuine Ingersollian, we should judge, both in his philosophy, with which we do not agree (my brother editor, Dewey, thinks *he* does, but I know better), and in his delightfully finished oratorical manner, which is charming and convinces one almost against his will. Dr. Couch represented the materialistic side of the question, did not believe that the will is a primary force, but a sequence in the operation of law, which cannot be separated from matter. That view acted like a thorn in the side of Dr. Pratt of Chicago. If he had the cool, collected, methodical manner of Couch, he would have convinced the majority of the members of the truth of the spiritual side, if you please, of the question, but he is a nervous, impulsive speaker, not allowing his words to keep up with the rapidity of his thoughts and hence giving the impression of vagueness, when undoubtedly he has very defined opinions. He was ably seconded by Danforth, of Milwaukee, and Kinne, of

Patterson. But nothing was settled, as is clearly impossible when both sides start from entirely opposite premises as they did in this discussion. It is proposed to change this bureau into one on mental and nervous diseases and we think this change to be advisable and probably meet with more practical results.

The address of the president was delivered with good effect and was very interesting and showed homœopathy to be in a most prosperous condition. Dr. Talcott protested against old school licensing boards and advocated the separate boards of examiners for each school as we have it in California and which certainly works quite satisfactorily. The president urged the encouragement of specialties and very properly, the development of our materia medica, and he could see no reason for uniting the two schools of medicine, indeed no possibility, but advised firmer faith and more single minded devotion to the cause.

A very important report was made by Dr. E. M. Howard, of Camden, as chairman of the Committee on Pharmacy. He showed up the character of the tinctures furnished by our homœopathic pharmacies and proved that several of them furnish *diluted* fluid extracts obtained from old school drug houses as homœopathic mother tinctures. Several of the members present wanted to know the name of these cheap pharmacies so as to steer clear of them, but it was not deemed advisable to publish the evil doers, but give this report as a wholesome warning and possibly the fear of future exposition may lead to their reform. In this connection, Mr. Tafel, the eminent pharmacist, contributed a paper on tinctures and their manufacture, which will be published in the proceedings. Mr. Tafel was elected an honorary associate member of the Institute.

Dr. Cowperthwaite has a bone to pick with life insurance companies, and wants the Institute to support him. As is well known, they refuse to appoint homœopathic physicians as medical examiners, and hence a committee was appointed to urge these companies to consider the onesidedness and unfairness of their course and do away with this unjust discrimination. The committee stated that our 12,000 practitioners were equal in attainments to those of the old-school,

and, as our patrons are numbered by millions, the exclusion was an injustice to a large portion of the community.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence presented several communications from various foreign countries. One from Dr. Bojanus, the most noted Russian homœopathist, and, moreover, a most philosophical and learned student, was returned to the writer before it had been presented to the Institute. Dr. Dake but voiced the opinion of a large number of members when he expressed his doubts about the propriety of this course, which certainly looks rather high-handed. In explanation, the chairman said he had acted to the best of his ability, refusing the communication on account of many Latin quotations, and references to Swedenborg, etc. We have no doubt any communication of Dr. Bojanus is worthy of publication, and see no reason for this procedure.

The Bureau of Materia Medica was rather weak in its report. Dr. Hale's paper on the Unproven Iodides was an attempt to determine the symptoms of these salts by the study of the symptomatology of its constituents.

Dr. Allen, of Ann Arbor, showed the pernicious nature of this teaching, and insisted that every drug must be proven before it can be scientifically employed as a curative agent.

Dr. Cowperthwaite read an interesting study on Kali hyd., which brought out considerable practical discussion.

Dr. S. Lilienthal contributed an excellent paper to this Bureau, which will appear in these columns.

The sectional meeting in Pædology had an interesting discussion called forth by Bartlett's paper on Chorea. The neurotic temperament is, according to him, the basis of chorea. He reviewed 164 cases of chorea treated by him. Sex was an important factor, 118 being females. About one-quarter showed a rheumatic history. Dr. B. explained this relatively frequent occurrence by his belief that rheumatism was not infrequently also engrafted on a neurotic basis.

Dr. Hobart, of Chicago, presented a paper on feeding after the nursing period, in which he showed the relation between poor nutrition and certain diseases incident to children, notably rachitis and tuberculosis. Dr. Grosvenor, of Gertrude baby suit fame, believes in regular feeding and not

oftener than once in four hours. He believes in rest to mother's breast and baby's stomach. That's all very well, but very few babies will quietly submit to a four hour interval. It's a long time between drinks, as Brother Clifford said, at the lunch table. Dr. Custis, of Washington gave the true test of the feeding of a child when he emphasised the *amount of sleep the food gave*. If the child sleeps well, its food is all right in quantity and quality.

The section in Obstetrics, reported through its chairman, Prof. Sheldon Leavitt, of Chicago, on puerperal complications. The management of the breasts in non-nursing puerperal by Dr. G. B. Peck, of Providence, called forth quite a good deal of practical experience and many useful suggestions as to treatment were offered, which may be found elsewhere.

One of the most interesting, although very poorly attested sectional meetings was that on Sanitary Science. Dr. Kinne read an instructive paper on clothing, in which he warmly advocated wool throughout. He himself used exclusively Jaeger's woolen clothing and since its adoption does not know what a cold is. Especially is this to be recommended in so-called malarial countries. The bureaux on Gynaecology Surgery were of exceptional interest. The special subject of the Bureau of Surgery was "Surgery of the Brain" and embraced the following named papers: "Cerebral Localization," by J. K. Warren, M. D., Worcester, Mass.; "Abscess of the Brain," by W. T. Helmuth, M. D., New York, N. Y.; "Tumors of the Brain," by C. M. Thomas, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; "Tumors of the Dura Mater," by S. B. Parsons, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.; "Gunshot Wounds of the Brain," by N. Schneider, M. D., Cleveland, O.; "Peripheral Signs Indicative of Cerebral Tumor," by I. T. Talbot, M. D., Boston, Mass.; "Compound Fractures of the Skull and their Treatment," by C. E. Walton, M. D., Hamilton, O.; "Depressed Fractures of the Skull," by H. L. Obetz, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich.; "Under What Circumstances, and When Should the Skull be Trephined in Brain Lesions," by Geo. A. Hall, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Valuable papers and interesting discussions were the rule and every one seemed highly pleased with the results.

When the time for election of officers arrived, Dr. Pratt

introduced as candidate for the presidency, Dr. Sawyer, of Michigan, well known as one of the ablest men in our school to whom we are all indebted for his services in Michigan to give homœopathy her rights in that state university. Dr. Pratt extolled the fighting qualities of the man, although he appeared very meek and gentle. In striking and grateful contrast to Pratt's impulsive harangue was Dr. Ludlam's quiet, dignified, simple words introducing as another candidate Dr. Hall, of Chicago. However, Dr. Hall declined to serve and in a few well chosen words, seconded Sawyer's nomination. Incidentally he drew attention to the fact that wire pulling was indulged in rather too much in the Institute and that it was easy for ambitious younger men to obtain the honors that ought to be reserved for older and tried men, as it used to be in the earlier days of the Institute. Dr. Sawyer was chosen president and Dr. Higgins, of Minneapolis, vice president and Waukesha, Wisconsin, chosen as the next meeting place.

When the time for the banquet arrived, the whole force turned out. The magnificent dining hall of the Lafayette was filled with hungry doctors—some fair percentage were thirsty too. Such a fearful and wonderful array of eatables, well prepared and served let it be said to the credit of the hotel, upon which these hundreds of doctors made onslaught, and in still further disregard of their physiological knowledge and stomach welfare they washed this mess down with—ice water—gallons of it.—Alas, how we longed to hear above the din and noise of the feasting crown the enlivening and inspiring pop of some Grand Vin Sec which would at least have prevented much physical discomfort and made the after dinner speeches less tame. It was a cold water banquet, and necessarily dyspeptic and pervaded by a frigid and self righteous air. We do not believe in this sort of sham, because it is an interference with personal freedom in a body that ought to be able and *is able* to distinguish between the use and abuse of a thing. The cause of true temperance is not furthered thereby, and the real nature of such phariseism is exposed at the secresy of the hotel bar after the banquet.

SOME POINTS FRESH FROM THE INSTITUTE.

In this country the progress of Homœopathy has been so great that the old school endeavors to check it by the establishment of State Boards of Health or of medical examiners that always gives the old school a working majority. These boards grant or refuse licenses and this action is final. Of course the Homœopathic applicants are entirely at their mercy. The remedy consists in the establishment of separate Boards of Examiners—one for each school of Medicine—as is actually the case in California.—*President Talcott.*

We will unite with our medical brethren of whatever school in earnest efforts to heal disease and to promote the sanitary welfare of the people. But we will maintain a distinctive organization and distinctive but thorough method of education until the doctrines enunciated by Hahnemann and fostered by this society receive that recognition and respect which they deserve from the thoughtful, the scholarly, the broad-minded and the unprejudiced.—*President Talcott.*

We believe the duties which rest most solemnly, emphatically and religiously upon the physician of the present day may be enumerated as follows: First, universal unity of purpose in the work of healing the sick; second, universal liberty of opinion and action as an indisputable individual right; third, sectarian cohesiveness and aggressiveness are impulsions to progress.—*Talcott.*

You cannot make the Institute broad enough or strict enough in limiting it to drive me out of it.—*H. C. Allen.*

A law in the natural world is, that action and reaction are contrary and equal; thus we have a tendency to the development of extremely opposite views.—*F. W. Boyer.*

In many cases of headache, weakness of the ocular muscles is the basis. Even vertigo and nausea may result from this cause. When the internal recti are at fault the symptoms are noticed at near work, attacks of extreme nausea and vomiting, are, in many instances, the result of loss of power between superior and inferior recti muscles.—*Chas. Deady.*

It is boldly claimed by old school drug houses that some of our pharmacies are purchasing their fluid extracts and

normal liquids in such quantities that the presumption exists that they are using them in the manufacture of the tinctures supplied to our profession. It becomes apparent upon examination into the relative cost of such tinctures as compared with the expense of importation, that a strong temptation exists in this direction. A specific duty of fifty cents per pound is demanded on all imported tinctures, while careful computation will show that a *fair looking* tincture may be made from a fluid extract at a cost of forty cents per pound. Fresh plant tinctures cost about one-third more than the tinctures made from the dried plant.—*E. M. Howard.*

Chrysophanic acid is a valuable remedy locally in ciliary blepharitis in strength of 1:1000. Internally, it should be a valuable remedy in *retinal asthenopia* or optical hyperæsthesia. Its action upon the iris, ciliary body and retina, is analogous to physostigma, pilocarpia—photophobia attending scrofulous ophthalmia, keratitis and iritis.—*E. W. Beebe.*

The American mineral springs containing iodine are Gettysburg, Climax in Missouri, Joran Alum in Virginia. Only the first has been proved.—*W. E. Leonard.*

Iodine is seldom indicated in cases in which the symptoms do not arise from either the mercurial, scrofulous or syphilitic miasms. Its action closely resembles that of mercury.—*Cowperthwaite.*

Stomach symptoms of kali hyd. are important. Pressing, agonizing, aching pain in upper and larger end of the stomach. It is not the cimicif. or ustilago pain.—*Hale.*

Rheumatism as it occurs in children is very different in its clinical history from cases occurring in adults. At puberty girls are principally affected, but after eighteen the greatest susceptibility falls to males.—*Schley.*

The insufficient clothing of children in spring and autumn is a prolific cause of chorea. The best treatment is to dress the child in flannel, and the disease will shortly disappear.—*H. F. Roby.*

In cases of children with weak digestion, the strippings, or the top of fresh milk, taken off after standing for two hours,

diluted with two parts of boiled water, with a small quantity of sugar of milk added, usually agrees. Condensed milk is fit only for partial or temporary food. Farinaceous foods given alone are objectionable on account of their difficult assimilation.—*Hobart*.

If a child will not sleep longer than an hour and a half, its nourishment is deficient in quality or insufficient in quantity. If a child sleeps well, its nourishment is all right.—*Curtis*.

Antipyrin, one-fifth of a grain every three hours after feeling of engorgement has set in, is Dr. Hale's remedy for arresting secretion of milk and preventing pathological engorgement. Diet should not be too low, so as not to check other functional processes, unless the patient is very robust. He rarely gives more than three or four doses.

In puerperal retention of urine, a common mistake is to use too small a catheter—at least No. 12, English size, should be used. Bell. and hyoscy. are the remedies. Cocaine 2% solution introduced into urethra by means of a medicine dropper.

Dr. McMichael, of N. Y., recently tabulated 112 cases of pneumonia in children which he had treated with tincture of iodine, without a single death. Fifteen to twenty drops of the tincture were dissolved in half a glass of water and a teaspoonful of the solution was given every fifteen minutes until the temperature fell to the normal.

In certain cases, the acute symptoms of urethritis subside, leaving a hyperæsthesia of the urethral canal. Here, lachesis is almost specific.—*H. C. Leonard*.

Don't worry, be cheerful, don't over eat. don't starve, don't hurry, don't despair, get plenty of sleep, avoid excitement, spend less nervous energy than you create every day. This is the secret of health divulged by—*H. E. Beebe*.

There is no question but that the new school of medicine is on the increase. In the new states in the West the number of homœopathists is increasing rapidly, although the East still holds the greater proportion of physicians of our school. There are, in the United States, about 10,000 practitioners of this school, and of these between 1,000 and

1,200 reside in the single state of New York. Illinois has a great many, and Minnesota is well to the front. As a class, I believe that the wealthy people of the country believe in the new school of medicine, and to such an extent is this true in New York state that the majority of the taxes are paid by those who believe as we do, and who patronize homœopathists. This fact was brought to light by some investigation when it was proposed to establish a school of this belief at a New York university. In all schools of medicine the tendency is to do away with drugs and depend to a greater extent on external conditions. The whole science of preventive medicine is directly in line with this statement. The papers read at the institute this year have been to a considerable extent of a character to illustrate the truth of what I say.

The American Institute of Homœopathy declares itself opposed to restrictive legislation which tends to curtail civil rights, encroach upon personal liberty and check the progress of medical science.

Whereas, The American Medical Association, through the different state medical societies, is endeavoring to procure State Boards of Medical Examiners, with or without homœopathic minority representation; and

Whereas, Such action, if carried to completion, will inure to the disadvantage, if not to the destruction of our school, as a distinct organization, and act as a direct hindrance to medical progress; therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on legislation of this institute be instructed to correspond and co-operate with the legislative committees of the several State Homœopathic Societies, in the procurement of separate State Boards of Medical Examiners throughout the United States, where such boards are to be established, and when it is impossible to secure such separate boards, to insist upon equal representation upon single boards.

A LABORATORY OF EXPERIMENTAL PHARMACOLOGY.

Appreciating the great importance of making careful investigations into the properties of drugs, the Trustees of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital have established a department of experimental Pharmacology and appointed Professor Timothy Field Allen, M. D., LL. D., Director.

It is estimated that the income of one hundred thousand dollars at least will be required for the complete working of this department, and we understand that a sufficiently large sum has actually been subscribed, to secure the services of several salaried assistants. Dr. Allen, with indefatigable energy has set about raising this large sum, so as to put this institution upon the very best possible basis. So far only the university of Strassburg, in Germany, has anything approaching the scope of the Laboratory of Experimental Pharmacology, of Prof. Allen. We trust a sufficient number of wealthy and favorably disposed Homœopaths can be found who will contribute to the permanent establishment of this institution and enable Dr. Allen to realize his ideal in this direction. He will be happy to explain fully his plans to any one willing to assist in its foundation.

THE PACIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,

At No. 943 Howard Street, has free clinics daily from 9 to 10, A. M., for the treatment of diseases of women and children whose circumstances do not admit of paying physician's fees. The ultimate object of the ladies and gentlemen connected with this dispensary is the establishment of a Children's Hospital in San Francisco, under homœopathic auspices, and the cordial aid of those favoring the establishment of an institution so greatly needed in our city, is earnestly requested. Such persons will please address or call upon the officers, whose names are here given: President, Mrs. C. E. Gibbs; Vice-President, Mrs. John McKee; Treasurer, Miss H. R. Taylor; Secretary, Mrs. Dorville Libby, 822 Twenty-First Street. Life Membership, \$25; Annual Membership, \$2.50. Contributions of any amount gladly received. This is the oldest Homœopathic Dispensary on the coast.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE *Occidental Medical Times* takes us to task for our criticism of the "Official" Medical Register of California. Our estimate then was that \$1,250.00 raised to publish the book left room for a handsome profit, and that as the Register was "official" and represented the Homœopathic & Eclectic Boards as well, they should be entitled to their share of the profit.

THE *Times* now says that those physicians whose residence and office hours appeared, paid for the same. This is a *new* source of profit, that we had not counted on. We find over 500 of these. At a \$1.00 each (a very reasonable sum makes some \$500.00 more or nearly \$1,800.00, and then the facetious editor gives us the following dose, which is far too allopathic for us to swallow: "It will be quite evident that there is no money to be made by publishing the Register."

We hope our Board will get up an "Official" Register in 1890. It is undoubtedly a paying undertaking, and we have as much right to get up the "Official Register of the State of California," "*granting of course certain privileges*" to the allopaths, as any of the Boards have.

Our esteemed contemporary evidently felt the force of our former remarks, else it would not have taken up the space of two and one-half pages in its arrogant but weak endeavor to justify the Allopathic Board. D.

Personal Notes, Locations, Etc.

DR. E. D. CHARLES has returned to Nevada City.

DR. E. V. VAN NORMAN has removed to 927 Sixth street, San Diego.

DR. W. I. HOWARD has removed from Los Angeles to Grass Valley, Cal.

THE thanks of our readers are due to DR. E. M. T. HULBERT, of Los Angeles, for his excellent article, which appears in this number.

D. C. E. FISHER is at present in Vienna and we expect to be able to offer our readers another of his interesting letters from abroad.

WE learn that our esteemed colleague and former Professor in the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco, DR. C. N. HART, has prepared a work on the "Therapeutics of Nervous Diseases" soon to be published.

H. E. FERRIN, M. D., of San Diego, wishes to know a desirable location for a Homœopathic physician in this State. Any one informed on the subject will confer a favor on the Doctor by addressing him.

AMONG PACIFIC COAST PHYSICIANS.—DRS. MARTIN, DEWEY, SALTONSTALL, MITCHELL and W. HOWE joined the American Institute of Homœopathy at the last session. We hope many more will join next year.

PROF. ARNDT, the able teacher of Materia Medica, at Ann Arbor, and author of the widely known work on Practice, has located at San Diego. We feel proud of this new accession to our ranks.

DR. LOW, a graduate of old Hahnemann, Philadelphia, has located at Oroville—an excellent opening although a rather hot place. We hope the doctor will soon build up a lucrative practice.

We greatly regret to learn of the serious illness of MR. ADLEY H. CUMMINGS, the professor of medical jurisprudence at the Hahnemann College, San Francisco, but trust that with the aid of DR. CURTIS' skill and attention, he may soon recover and be able to again attend to his professional duties.

DR. PELTON, of Bakersfield, we learn with regret, has been a victim of the big fire there. He had his office furniture, books, etc., destroyed. The doctor is not at all dismayed, however, and has been seen at the pharmacy laying in a new stock. He has a fine practice in Bakersfield and country around.

DR. WILLIAM SIMPSON, of San Jose, has been appointed secretary of the Board of Health and health officer of that city. The Doctor is the only physician on the Board, and we compliment San Jose on her choice of a medical man to look after her health interests.

T. F. ALLEN, of New York, the eminent teacher of *Materia Medica*, having given the profession his latest and best work, the new hand book of *Materia Medica* just published, is at work on a new edition of "Boeninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book."

THE 30th Annual Announcement of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital has been received. The new college buildings are beautiful, substantial structures, admirably adapted to the purposes intended. It is the purpose of the faculty to early organize a post-graduate course, which will meet a real want and for which New York is undoubtedly the best place.

THE Pacific Homœopathic Dispensary, incorporated in 1876, holds daily clinics at 943 Howard street. The ultimate object of this old established dispensary association is the establishment of a children's hospital in San Francisco, under homœopathic auspices. Contributions may be addressed to the Treasurer, MISS H. R. TAYLOR, 204 Lombard street.

DR. W. A. DEWEY leaves on the 4th inst. for an extended Eastern tour. He intends to visit all of the principal Eastern cities, devoting considerable time to special studies, and among other things the study of anatomy, which he so ably teaches at the Hahnemann Hospital College. During his absence DR. WM. BORRICKE will take charge of his practice, while DR. R. H. CURTIS will fulfill his college duties. He will return about October.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE—We beg to make the following corrections to statements made by us in the past. The generous contribution of one thousand dollars to the Homœopathic Hospital Fund of Santa Barbara, came through a patient of our esteemed confrere DR. P. K. GUILD, Santa Barbara, and not through DR. STAMBACH, as we stated, and as we understood at the time.

MRS. SENATOR GEORGE HEARST has not accepted the position as President of the Ladies' Homœopathic Aid Society, and, we are informed, does not intend to do so.

It was through Mrs. CASWELL that the \$200 donated by Mrs. J. E. DAVIS and E. KOHLER to the Hahnemann Hospital came, and not through Dr. BOERICKE, as the business manager of this journal inadvertently put it.

J. MURRAY MOORE, M. D., M. R. C. S., formerly a practitioner in San Francisco and later in Auckland, has returned to his English home and now practices in Liverpool, England. The doctor is an able homœopathist and has done excellent work in the colonies for the recognition of homœopathy. Quite recently, by his energetic protest, a medical act, obnoxious to homœopaths, was blocked.

WE take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the fact that H. R. ARNDT, M. D., author of the excellent work on Practice and Materia Medica and late Professor in Ann Arbor University, has removed to this part of the country and located in San Diego. He is one of the professional firm of Drs. BARNES, GAMBER & ARNDT, and will pay special attention to the treatment of nervous diseases. We welcome the doctor most heartily, and feel happy to have so able and scholarly a representative added to our number.

DR. E. BECKWITH, of Santa Rosa, complains that this journal contains too much Schuesslerism for a homœopathic physician. Come, Doctor, write us an article and we will gladly publish it. It is but fair to state, however, that we have numerous expressions from subscribers for more and more light on the so-called Schuessler's remedies.

BOOK REVIEWS.

The Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica. By C. HERING, M. D. Vol. VII. Philadelphia: Estate of C. Hering, 1880.

We are happy to announce again that this great work of Dr. Hering will certainly be finished, under the able editorial charge of Drs. Knerr and Raue. Vol. 7 is just published, and contains the remedies from lachnantes to natrum mur. Here we have the admirable proving, now published for the first time in a complete form, of lyssin (hydrophobinum) introduced by Hering himself, also that of medorrhinum, a nosode of such virulence that the late Dr. Farrington was *afraid* to use it even in the high potencies, fearing lasting effects in the subject to whom it was administered. The volume is full of good things, and the complete work is an invaluable mine of facts about our materia medica not to be found elsewhere. Every Homœopathist ought to have this great work in his possession and in conjunction with Allen's latest handbook, he will be equipped for all possible emergencies.

Lectures on Bright's Disease. By ROB'T SAUNDBY, M. D. With fifty illustrations. New York: E. B. Treat, 1889.

So far as the publisher is concerned, this volume is by far the handsomest yet issued by him. Beautiful paper and clearest type invite one to its perusal. The author explains the present state of our knowledge of Bright's disease, making such suggestions as have resulted from thirteen years clinical and pathological study of it. The first section treats of the general pathology of various conditions accompanying the disease, such as albuminuria, dropsy, polymnia, uremia and retinal changes; then follows an excellent chapter on the clinical examination of the urine, and, lastly, a section on Bright's disease itself, preceded by a study of the anatomy of the kidney, beautifully illustrated. A very important and valuable feature of the volume before us is a bibliography of the best things written on the subject treated of in its chapter.